Totters Aug. 30-1746.

REMARKS

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On a PAMPHLET entitled,

Infidelity Scourged or Christianity Vindicated,

Written by

JAMES BATE, M. A. Rector of St. Paul's Deptford.

WHEREIN

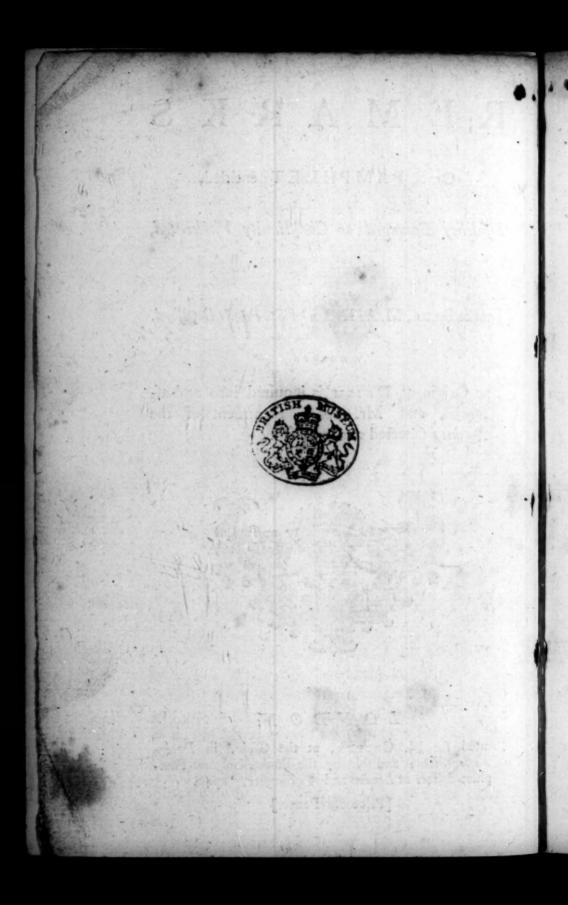
The Origin of Deism is inquired into and affigned, and Mr. Bate's Treatment of the Quakers detected and exposed.



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REMARKS, &c.

Christianity, and compare the People of the present Age with those of a Century or two past, we shall not only find a considerable Difference between them, but, in some Respects, an amazing, if not an entire Change: They were then, generally, all Zeal, Devotion, and Bigotry; they are now lukewarm, indifferent, doubting, Libertines and Freetbinkers. An Enquiry into the Cause or Reasons of both, may not be altogether unacceptable to the Reader.

There was undoubtedly, in Degree, a real Reformation from the Church of Rome, in this Kingdom, as well as in other Countries (but to this Kingdom I would chiefly confine my Confiderations;) the Misfortune, never enough to be lamented, was, that the Reformation fell extremely short of what it should, and the Nature of the Christian Religion required it to be. (I speak of the Reformation, as of a Church or collective Body of Men, for I have nothing to do with Particulars.) In this Sense, Primitive Christianity did but just emerge from under the thick Cloud of Apostacy; some of the most mon-strous Doctrines, Ceremonies, and Practices of

the Church of Rome were discarded; but to many, at least of the useless, superfluous, senseless ones, were retained and new modelled: and That, without which all Reformation is of little Avail, the real Reformation of the Minds and Manners of Men, an actual Conversion of their Hearts, went on exceeding flow, and never, from any thing that appears, became general in those called the Reformed Churches: That, according to that Saying of our Saviour, " Not having Root in themselves, their Zeal " of the purest Sort endured but for a while," and they fettled in a Religion of Ceremonies and Systems of Mens Invention; not indeed so destructive to the Peace of Society, as that which they had renounced,* but which was capable of being supported in the same unregenerate Nature, and without coming to the Perfection of that Worship, preached by our Lord, viz. the Worship of the Father in SPI-RIT and in Truth.

I think it is evident, that nothing more, perhaps nothing fo much, hindered the Progress of the Reformation, as the Want of introducing the Apostolick Ministry. Without that, it were as reasonable to suppose a Man in perfect Health, when the whole Head is sick, and the whole Heart faint, as to expect a compleat Reformation. In this they were (and fatally

^{*} Not but we have shocking Instances of cruel Perfecution, in so early Times of the Reformation, as the Reigns of Henry the Eighth, and Queen Elizabeth.

too) deficient; for instead of recurring to the Foundation of the Prophets and Apostles, they rested upon a Tradition from the Church of Rome. And,

The Degeneracy of the Church of Rome was. I think, in nothing more glaringly manifest than in this: She had changed, or lost, the Apostolick Ministry, which was to have Minifters qualified and raifed up by the immediate Work and Influence of the Holy Ghost: Such Ministers, called and appointed by God himself, were, and in the Nature of the Thing must be, of boly and exemplary Lives, as well as of found Doctrine, and therefore preached by Example as well as Precept: The Holy Ghost that dictated to them what they should preach, best, nay only, knew the Hearts, the feveral States and Tempers of Men, and therefore best knew what should be said, what would profit the People, and the Seasons for it; besides, the Efficacy and Energy which attended Men thus divinely influenced, had an amazing Reach upon the People's Consciences: not like the dry dull Dreams of carnal Men. Thus it was with the Primitive Christians, and thus it continued till the Time of falling away.

Instead hereof there was a Ministry introduced merely buman; the Knowledge of Languages and Sciences became the requisite Qualifications; and an Attention to the Voice of the

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Holy Spirit neglected and forgot, or only occasionally called in to serve a Turn; and what made bad worse, that which in its primitive Purity was free, now became a Trade to the Preacher, and a heavy Tax upon the People. From this, I think, I may venture to date almost all the After-Evils that have befell the Cause of Religion: Then it was, as Milton says, that Wolves, grievous Wolves, entered the Church.

The People had now no longer those Patterns to follow, who had themselves followed Christ; but a Set of Men, every whit as fallible, and as bad too as themselves, avaricious, felf-feeking, of whom it was hard to fay, whether their Practices or their Ministry differed more from their Ancestors; for the Sake of Gain and worldly Preferments, studying to please Men, accommodating themselves to the Passions and Humours of their Patrons; Flatterers, speaking Peace to Men in their Sins: For all which Reasons they could not be the Servants of Christ.* However, as it is notorious the common People, at kast, have for many Ages followed their Guides, fuch as they were, and feen very much with their Eyes, they became as strongly attached to, and as zealous for their Systems, as ever the first Christians were for the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Hence arose such Superstition, false fiery Zeal, Bigotry, Hatred, Persecutions, and Cruelties;

of which the Priests were ever the chief Fomenters, and generally persecuted those whose Consciences led them to dissent, in Proportion to the Power given them by the Civil Magistrate, or to the Share they had in the Civil Administration. Thus were Things once circumstanced; but by what strange Fatality is the Scene, in some Respects, changed! The People some how fell into a Fassion of seeing with their own Eyes, of judging and reasoning for themselves. So far they were right, and in Proportion as this Humour prevailed, the Credit of Priestcraft sunk, till at last it is brought quite into Attainder.

The Mischief was, People did not enough, or hardly at all, distinguish between Religion, and the Corruption or Abuse of it; they did not enough distinguish the Doctrines of Christianity from the Traditions of Men, and the Morals of those who assumed the Characters of being their Teachers and Examples. From this very Error, unhappy indeed, instead of exchanging a false Religion for the true, the Exchange was made for none at all; one Extreme took Place of another, and Truth lay in the mean quite overlooked. From this same Error, therefore, we may fairly deduce the Birth of Deism and Insidelity, which has overspread the Nation like a Deluge.

The Case being thus, it behoves, highly behoves, the Clergy of all Denominations, to consider

confider what Share of Blame belongs to themfelves; how much they have to answer for; and exert their utmost Endeavours to repair the Breaches which have been made, and themselves have belped to make. It would be going beyond my present Design to descend into the many Particulars that occur to my Thoughts, and might be pointed out upon this copious and important Subject. I shall content myself with mentioning one Thing, which to me feems not the least considerable; and that is, that to answer the Writings of these Unbelievers, especial Regard should be had to fingle out Men of Abilities and Experience in Religion, who in the Wildom and Meekness of JESUS, free from sinister Ends, may, if possible, put to silence and convince Gainfayers, and rescue others too from the Taint of their Principles; and not to encourage every bot-headed, or raw, conceited, pe-dantic Parson, who is scarce capable of writing any thing but Raillery and Scandal, and whose Motive to it, instead of the Love of Truth, is to shew how much he is Master of the Art of Wrangling, or how much he is defirous to be preferred to a better Living. Such Men are much more likely to confirm, and make Unbelievers, than to preserve or restore from Unbelief.

I was led into these Resections by reading a scolding Pamphlet, lately published, intitled, Insidelity Scourged, &c.—Scolding in the very Title

Title Page. Indeed the Title Page excells in more Respects than one: He tells us in it, not only who he is, but what he is, and what he bas been. He is M. A. Rector and Lecturer of St. Paul's Deptford; be has formerly been Fellow of St. John's Cambridge; and Chaplain to Mr. Walpole, bis Majesty's Ambassador at 'Tis a Pity the Gentleman had not gone a little further, and told us what hereafter he would or intended to be; no less than a Bishop to be fure: But as that would look like a Gift of prying into Futurity, which is a Province he lays no Claim to, he modeftly avoids any further Imbellishment of his Frontispiece. A little Patience, and who knows what may befall him upon the Publication of that extraordinary Performance: A Rationale of Christian Faith, wherein we are to find it demonstrated, after a new Manner, that it was better for our First Parents to FALL from their Allegiance to their Creator, than to have continued in it: That it was the great Goodness of God to permit them to do fo, i.e. it was of his Favour that they were permitted to transgress God's Command, incur his Displeasure, and be driven out of Paradise: That, in Opposition to the Apostle and the general Sense of Mankind, it was lawful, nay necessary, to do Evil that Good might come of it.

I shall not concern myself with the Arguments between the Author and his Antagonists, but as he has in a very uncivil, ill-natured

Way (perhaps for the Sake of being confishent with himself) lugged the Quakers Head and Shoulders into a Controversy, wrote professedly against Insidelity, it may not be amiss to confider the Merit of such a Proceeding.

He is very fond, out of his abundant Charity, of joining Hereticks and Infidels, Quakers and Infidels: He does not, indeed, explain his Meaning of Hereticks. If I mistake him not, it is all who diffent from Mother Church; or, in other Words, from bimfelf. Perhaps this kind of Speech became familiar to him, by refiding some Years at Paris, for the Phrase must be allowed to be purely Orthodox. As to the Quakers, he may as often as he pleases join them with Infidels, in his clouded Imaginations, and in his paltry Pamphlets; it is certain their Principles are so intirely distinct, that they never can in Reality be joined, so long as East is opposite to West, and this the Nation in general want not to be convinced of: But I'll tell him one Reason against the Possibility of this Junction of Quakerism and Infidelity, that he may never have thought of, which is this .-BATEISM lies in a strait Line betwixt them: And though I look upon the Man to be too inconsiderable for a Sect-Master, if I were to change my Religion, and had no other Choice left, but Chubbism or Bateism, I profess I should be at a loss how to dispose of my Faith.

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I do not observe his meddling with the Quakers in particular till he is got to Page 205, which is more to be wondered at, as he could not forbear turning out of his Way to fall upon Hereticks, so soon as the 3d Page; and betwixt that and the 205th, he has so often and so unmercifully repeated his Blows, that the Reader may by that time look upon them as dead as Door Nails.—He fays, almost all the ancient Herefies sprang from the Root,-" Either of Judaism, or Heathen Philosophy; " particularly Platonism, and what's worse, " Platonism corrupted: The Heresies of the " former kind the Church has pretty well got " rid of; but we still labour under the latter in " Quietism, Mysticism, Quakerism, Metho-" difm, and all the Branches of Enthufi-" afm." One would think a Sect fpringing from Judaism should be no Reason with him for calling them Hereticks; because in Page 142 he tells us, " Judaism was most wisely ordained " of God himself, as a necessary Foundation " upon which Christianity should afterwards " be built.—The Herefies (fays he) of the " former kind, the Church has pretty well " got rid of."

But this is a great Mistake:——The divine Hereditary Right of Tithes, the inforcing the Payment of them by Canon and Ecclesiastical Laws, the Hierarchy of Priests, the Consecration of Churches, Offerings and Oblations, with many more Things fatal to the true

Peace and Prosperity of the Church, are not yet got rid of.——He is besides mistaken in imagining—" Judaism was the necessary Foun—" dation upon which Christianity should be "built."—Christ himself is the only necessary Foundation of the Christian Church, and another Foundation can no Man lay. Christ Jesus, indeed, and the Dispensation of Christianity, was foreseen and prophesied of by the Patriarchs and Prophets, was ever the Object of the Saints Faith, the Expectation of the Jewish Nation; be came of the Seed of David according to the Flesh, yet was a Priest neither after the Order of Aaron, nor the Law of a carnal Commandment, but after the Power of an endless Life.*

As to the Affertion of "Quakerifm springing from Platonism corrupted," as it is not supported with Proof, or any kind of Evidence,
till some is produced, it were enough to post
down the Author of the Charge for a Slanderer: But in the mean time I will lay before
the Reader the Heads of a few of the Principles and Doctrines of the Quakers, and leave
it to his candid Decision, which is most natural to deduce them from, Heathen Philosopby, or Platonism corrupted; or from the Bible.

Ist, That there is one Eternal, Immutable, Invisible, Omnipresent, all knowing, wise and good, merciful and just God, an immortal, * Heb. viii. 16.

pure, incomprehensible free Spirit; that he only hath Immortality, and dwells in divine inaccessible Light; is the Maker and Creator of all Things, visible and invisible; the Governor of the Universe; an equal Rewarder of the Actions or Conduct of all his free Creatures.

2dly, That every Thing recorded in the Holy Scriptures (but not every Thing imposed on the World by stupid and defigning Men) concerning Jefus Christ, both as to his outward Abpearance, Ministration, Sufferings and Death, Refurrection and Afcension; and as to his spiritual Manifestation in the Minds of Men, and his continuing for ever to be an Interceffor for Man, &c. that all these Things are most certainly true: And moreover, that the Evidence of the Truth of them are such (especially where Men have the free Exercise of their Consciences, and the Use of the Scriptures). that they who do not fo believe are without Excuse. tonifn, and Platonifes quently, could not borrow!

ble, concerning the Holy Ghost, or Holy Spirit, the Comforter, which Christ promised his Disciples should be sent in his Name, and should be with the Believers to the End of the World, is also a most blessed Truth; but that the gross Notions and Definitions of System-mongers are no Ways obligatory to be believed, or subscribed to.

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New Testament were given forth by Inspiration of the Divine Spirit: Holy Men of God spoke as they WERE MOVED by the Holy Ghost; and that the Teachers of most of the established Churches in Christendom being Strangers to the Movings of this Holy Ghost, is their greatest Loss, and the greatest Proof of a Desection from what they once were.

Nature, as a Creature of God, immortal* and intelligent, free, subject to Laws, accountable for its Conduct, and will be finally rewarded with everlasting Happiness, or Condemnation.

Add to all this, that it is presumed, and it lies upon this Author, in order to make his Charge good, to disprove the Presumption, that those who are called the Founders of Quakerism were entire Strangers to the Writings and the Doctrines of Heathen Philosophers, to Platonism, and Platonism corrupted, and, consequently, could not borrow their Doctrines therefrom. That scarce any one Point of Doctrine believed by the Quakers, is to be found in the Writings of any Heathen Philosopher; and for that surther Reason could not be borrowed from thence.

If I were to deliver my own Sentiments, in Language of my own chusing, I should say Immaterial, instead of Immortal; but the former Term is not so frequently used, nor, I suppose, so well understood by the common People of any Denomination.

But though I am quite positive the Quakers did not derive one Jot of their Religion, either from Platonism corrupted, or uncorrupted; I could refer him, if he did not full well know it, to a certain Society, whose Ministers borrow as much, or more of their Qualifications from Aristotle than from Jesus Christ: And I cannot think it would be any more Discredit for a good Christian to be found in Company with Plato, than with Aristotle.

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The Principles of the Quakers and of Mr. Bate are undoubtedly widely different, and one Article of the Difference may account for all his inveterate Hatred of them; but it really to me looks as if the Man knew not what he was about, in being so severe with the poor Methodists: This is not the only Time he has been foul upon them, and yet I could never see, and believe he will be hard set to shew, any material Difference betwixt their Principles and his own.

Page 211, "He tells us of a Controversy he had some Years ago, with a Person whose "Principles seemed to him to consist of Quaker- is sim and Methodism, melted down and con- folidated together." I make no doubt but he is as much an Adept in Chymistry as in Divinity, but here the Experiment fails; he is mistaken now, and so he was then. Quaker-ism and Methodism are so betorogeneal, have such an Antipathy to one another, that 'tis no

more possible to melt down and consolidate them together, than it is perfectly to separate Methodism from Bateism.

Page 227, He begins to talk " of the Ra-" vings of Bedlam," and feems indeed for a while to be full as fit to be lodged in one of those Apartments, as to write in Defence of a Religion, whose Author is the bumble, meek, and merciful Jesus. I remember some Years since, being one Day to visit that Hospital of distempered Spirits, I had not long indulged the melancholy Speculation, of what Mifery and Defection a rational Soul might fall into, till a Person, who I immediately found was a Gentleman of the Cloth, fingled me out for the Plainness of my Habit, insisted upon it that I was a Quaker, and prefently began to refute Barclay with as much Warmth and Eloquence as I ever remember to have heard from a Pulpit. I found the Gentleman's Misfortune had not been attended with the Loss of one Grain of Zeal for Orthodoxy. I would fain have moderated his Sentiments in favour of Quakers, and other Hereticks, but my Endeavours had no other Effect than to increase my Antagonist's Indignation; upon which I judged it fafelt to withdraw. But to return from my Digression. In the Height of this Frenzy, he tells us: -- " The Productions of Quaker-" ifm are of all the feveral Species of human " Folly, as he takes it, the most commodi-" ous Standard to measure Nonsense by." This MICHE

This is a home Stroke to be fure; but the Misfortune is we have only the Man's Word for it, and we are fure he knows nothing of what he is talking about. I could tell him of no small Number of Species of buman Folly. and human Depravity, much more commodious than Quakerism, to measure Nonsense by-Such as the Election of B-ps, which is made by the P-ce, and after that is actually determined, the Reverend D-n and C-r pray the Holy Ghost to direct the Choice: The Declarations of Candidates for Holy Orders, as it is most improperly called, that they find themselves moved by the Spirit of Christ to the Work of the Ministry; when 'tis plain from the whole Course of their Conduct, and previous as well as after Professions, that they neither felt nor believed any fuch Thing. Nav. fo far from it, they treat all who feriously plead for any fuch Thing as enthufiaftick Fools: The confounding of Natures, of Numbers, and of Persons; in such a manner, as 'tis impossible that any thing can be understood by what is expressed, but Contradictions, whereby the most facred Truths have been perverted and turned into Ridicule: The obliging Godfathers and Godmothers at the Baptism of Infants (befides all the ridiculous Pageantry of that Ceremony) to promise on Behalf of the Child. " That it shall renounce the Devil and all bis " Works, the vain Pomp and Glory of the " World, with all covetous Defires of the same, " and the carnal Defires of the Flesh; that he

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" shall constantly believe God's holy Word, " and obediently keep his Commandments." All this the Parson enjoins, all this the poor implicitSponfors promise; though neither one nor t'other believe that a tenth Part of what is promised either can or will be complied with; so far from it, that the Clergy have abused the Quakers scarce so much for any one Thing, Tithes excepted, as for preaching up this very Doctrine. Species of Folly (or something worse than Folly) equal to these, the Reader may find fufficient of, at those Fountain Heads from whence I have drawn these Extracts: where: if he cannot be fatisfied, I know not where in the World to fend him, unless it be to the Story of Mahomet's Cock.

In Page 227, he introduces an impious Jest on the Holy Ghost by the following Argument. "Now as the Assent of the Mind to any Proposition is properly speaking, nothing more than the Perception of the Evidence 'tis built on; it follows, that if this Man can discover a better Ground of Assent than rational Evidence, he must discover a kind of Evidence, evidently superior to all Evidence."

Argument with little Evidence, Connexion or Conclusion; it is certainly very poorly express'd: Our Assent is not always founded on the Evidence on which the Proposition is built, but,

on the Perception of the Evidence on which it appears to us to be built, which in every mistaken Case is either more or less than the real Evidence of the Proposition, we may assent or diffent, erroneously, for want of judging aright of Propositions and their Evidences. But what does he mean by rational Evidence, Proof collected from external Things, History, Tradition, Miracles, &c. or by Evidence, evidently superior to all Evidence? Does he intend supernatural Impressions made by the Holy Spirit on the Mind of Man? This feems, indeed, to be his Intent: and fain would he exclude this. under the most opprobrious Characters, where, besides his little less than Blasphemy against the Holy Ghoft, his Usage of the Author of Christianity not founded on Argument, is rude beyond the Power of Excuse. That Author, whether he be Christian or Insidel, has treated the Principle of a divine Illumination in Man. in fuch a ferious, engaging, elegant and orthodox Manner, as deserves the highest Esteem and Admiration: Every Sentence (in the Place Mr. Bate refers to) in its full Scope and Extent, amounts to no more than the plain Doctrine of the New Testament, concerning the Operation of the Spirit; and this tefty Scourger of his Adversaries may be ashamed to use a Gentleman, Scholar, and polite Writer (perhaps, as ever appeared) with fuch fevere and indecent Language. I could eafily give a Specimen of it, translated Word for Word into plain Billing gate, fuch as you may every Day

hear among the prophane Scum and Dregs of the People, did not the Dignity of the Subject I am examining folemnly forbid it. But to return, why may not supernatural Impressions, made on the Soul, come fairly under the Denomination of rational Evidence; all true Evidence is most certainly rational, or in itself right. The Mind, whether it gathers its Evidence from Things without, or from Impreffions made within, still exercises the same rational Faculty; and though it may have fufficient Ground of Assent in both Cases, yet, as there are Degrees of Evidence, in regard to external Things, it were but modest to allow, that when God speaks in the Soul, his Voice must be accompanied with a very superior Degree of Evidence, if not an absolute Certainty. The Testimony of the Spirit is more certainly and infallibly to be relied on, than any human Testimony; and when God condescends to reveal his Mind to his Creatures in Matters of to high Importance, as the Salvation of Men's Souls, his Revelations will not want suitable Attestations of their own Truth and Certainty. Affent and Certainty are two Things, and do not always coincide: But when God himself speaks immediately to the Understanding without the Intervention of any Medium, his Testimony must be Truth, and his Voice self-evident.

Mr. Bate's Expressions are so loose and obscure on this Head, that he would do well to define define what is meant by rational Evidence, and what he intends by a kind of Evidence, evidently superior to all Evidence; when this is done, we may either assent to his Philosophy, or render our Reasons for this Animadversion. But to shew the Reader Mr. Bate's candid Method of handling his Adversaries, I shall produce from Christianity not sounded on Argument the very Paragraph in Page 56, which he compares to, nay, carries beyond the Ravings in Bedlam, and which is said to be the very Paragon of all Nonsense, and leave him to the Mercy of the Reader.

Christianity not founded on Argument, Page 56. " The third Article I proposed mentioning, and which we have in one plain " Word thus fully fet forth, is-no Man can ff fay that Jesus is Lord but by the Holy "Ghoft. Here is pointed out to us at once " that great Dictator and infallible Guide we " have been feeking for; and indeed the only " Character we can possibly think of, any way " equal to fuch a Province, could be no-" thing less than Omniscience, or Omnipre-" fence itself. Nothing but this inexhausti-" ble Fountain of all Truth, could be fuf-" ficient to fuch a Demand; and he is " the promised Oracle, who is to attend the " Charge of Believers to the End of the "World, to keep alive his divine Light con-" stantly in their Hearts, not to teach them " Rudiments of Logick, but to irradiate their

" Souls at once with a thorough Conviction, " and perform more by one fecret Whisper, " than a Thousand clamorous Harangues from " the Schools: from the Satisfaction consequent to the Mind from his Performance of " this great Office it is, that he is so eminent-" ly stiled the Comforter; as his Operations " are in another Place very strongly and figni-" ficantly termed, the Power of God unto Sal-" vation," Behold, Reader, this which Mr. Bate calls the Paragon of all Nonsense, &c. and judge if it be not much more like found Christianity, than an Thing he ever wrote; furpaffing him also in such fine Language, that Christianity itself, in this Place, seems to have derived new Lustre from the Pen of this ready Writer.

Page 228. " As to his (the Author of " Christianity not founded on Argument) Manner " of Building Quakerism upon an infidel Bot-" tom-he must be an utter Stranger to that " unaccountable and amazing Sect, who does " not know that 'tis their constant Practice." He must be an utter Stranger indeed to the Quakers, or Priest-ridden to a Degree of utter Blindness, who can believe one Word of this; and further he must be an utter Stranger to the History of a Century past, who does not know that the high flying, persecuting Part of the Clergy, have constantly stigmatized the Quakers with many fuch opprobrious Slanders, without ever being able to make any of their Charges

Charges good. They have found that the best way of keeping People at Enmity with Quakerism, has been to misrepresent it; and in this they have practifed at large; without it, they could scarce ever have worked up the Magistrates, or the common People, to such a Degree of Hatred and Persecution, in which themselves frequently led on the Charge, with all the Rage and Violence of Devils: What a Pity it is, this Rector did not live in those Days of wholesome Severities! he had then been able to filence the Quakers in another, and much more effectual Way than is now in his Power: If any one should be so ignorant as to want Information, what has all along been the Matter; whence this avow'd Enmity against the Quakers; the Answer is very ready: Those Gentlemen found their Graft was in danger, that the Temple of their great Goddess, whom all the World had worshipped, would, if the Principles of this People should universally prevail, be despised, and her Magnificence would be destroyed.+ The Quakers preached up a free Gospel, a free Ministry; this, this alone was and is fufficient to make the C-v wage eternal War against them: They would fooner overlook ten thousand Herefies, than this facrilegious one. But with our Author's good Leave, the Bottom all the true Quakers build upon, is not Infidelity, but the Foundation of the Prophets and Apostles; a Bottom

that is laid too deep for Priestcraft to discover or destroy.

He proceeds, "Barclay maintains, in Prop. 3. "that the Scriptures are not the adequate primary Rule of Faith and Manners, but a secondary Rule, subordinate to the [private] "Spirit; yet in every Page of his Apology, he recurs to Scripture as to an adequate and primary Rule of Faith; deducing the very Being and Existence of his private Spirit, inward Light, immediate Revelation, and all from Scripture."

Here we may fay (condescending to his own humble Dialect) Over Boots, over Shoes, with a witness. A more notorious Perversion, and Misrepresentation, perhaps, never went through the Press; for first, Barclay neither in Prop. 3. nor any where elfe maintains that the Scriptures are fubordinate to the [private] Spirit, nor any Thing like it. He had more Sense, though this Author has not more Honefty than thus to mifrepresent him. The Interpolation of Private can be hooked in for no other End but to quite change and destroy Barclay's real Meaning. The Spirit which Barclay maintained the Scriptures were subordinate to, was the same Spirit which the Apostle Paul tells us ascended up above all Heavens that be might fill all I bings.* I will readily allow Mr. Bate, as to his own Experience, to be as ignorant of what concerns

the Spirit, as it is possible for any Man to be, even if he were a Deptford Sailor, but cannot persuade myself, that in Point of Speculation he understood Barclay in the Sense he has represented him; and therefore shall only refer him to the several severe Things he himself has said to his Antagonists on such Occasions.

Secondly. Here feems to be a Quirk; for in the first Sentence he has it, Faith and Manners: in the fecond Sentence, only Faith, whereas Manners ought here to be added, if we would take in Barclay's Meaning truly: I shall therefore take the Liberty to read it thus, - "Yet, " in every Page of his Apology, he recurs to " Scripture as to an adequate and primary Rule " of Faith and Manners." -- To which the Answer is point blank, - That Barclay in no one Page of his Apology recurred to Scripture as to an adequate primary Rule of Faith and Manners; and it lies upon this Accuser to make his Charge good, —He did not, indeed, contradict the Scripture, but constantly referred his Readers to them for Confirmation of what he advanced. And that one Proposition, that the Scriptures are subordinate to the Spirit of God, which dictated the subject Matter of them, may as eafily and plainly be proved from Scripture Testimony, as any Article of the Christian Religion; if it was not a Shame to think a Rector of St. P-l's D-d wanted a Proof of it. He adds, deducing the very Being and Existence of his (viz. Barclay's) private. Spirit.

Spirit, inward Light, and immediate Revelation, and all from Scripture. As to private Spirit, Barclay dealt in no fuch Nonsense. that's a Brat of Bate's, and he is defired to take it back to himself. Barclay did not derive the Being and Existence of that Spirit he wrote about in Prop. 3, &c. from Scripture; for he knew better: He confidered it as a self-existent, independent, eternal Spirit; not deducible from any Thing, but from which all other Things are deduced; and inward Light and immediate Revelation he deduced from the physical and moral Attributes of this infinite Spirit: So that the reverse of almost every Tittle here charged on Barclay, is what Barclay invariably maintained.

Page 229, He represents the inward Light of the Quakers (of the whole Catholick Church he should have faid, only then it had not gone off with fo good a Grace) " as A Principle to " be neither seen, heard, felt, or understood;-" fometimes this, sometimes that, sometimes nei-" ther this nor that. - Achimerical Principle " hard to be understood: - That the Bre-" thren never could be perfuaded, to this Hour, " fairly and positively to define it, or tell what " it is, though upon every Turn they can tell us " what it is not." 'Tis very true, it is frequently more easy to tell what a Thing is not, than what it is. If I should be asked what this Author is not, I should have a ready Anfwer; but if I were asked what be is, I should

be at a Loss what to say of him, further than that I thought him one of the most inconfistent, unmannerly Writers I ever met with.

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If we look back to Page 20, and 139, in the Book before us, where the Spirituality and Omnipresence of the Deity is treated of, we shall find the Gentleman pleading, ". That " sometimes the Holy Ghost does wisely and mer-" cifully condescend to Expressions adapted to " buman Thoughts, and buman Ideas:-" To those several Degrees of Apprehension with " which God's Creatures are differently endowed: " - In Condescension to human Language and " buman Ideas; - frequently and unavoid-" ably occasioned by the Scantiness of Language, " which is all derived from sensible Objects." Here the Rector has prepared an Antidote against his own Poison; for if it be allowable at all thus to argue, it must be so of the sacred Communications and Manifestations of the infinite and infinitely pure Spirit to his Creatures; no Language to be fure can fully reach it, so as to give a clear positive Idea thereof, and its Effects, to those who themselves never had any Thing of it in their own Experience, no more than Definition can give a Man who was born blind, the true Idea of Light or Colours; the Cases are as similar, as Things so different in their own Nature can be. Only suppose then, that Mr. Bate was born in a State of spiritual Darkness, and that, through Unbelief, the Eyes of his Soul are not to this

Day opened, it will henceforth cease to be any Manner of Wonder to hear him talk as he does. But to extricate the Quakers from the supposed Dilemma, there is no need to borrow Helps from any Concessions our Author has made (which to be fure he would give them with an ill Will:) For, in the first Place, they do not, nor never did profess, or pretend to, or believe in, any other Light, Principle, or Spirit, than what is fully and positively testified in the Bible. Secondly, It has been their constant Practice, in speaking or writing about these Things, to keep as near as possible to the express Words of Scripture; so that all the Buffoonry bestowed upon the Quakers in his 229th Page, falls equally upon all the Writers of the New Testament.

And now I doubt not but the Reader will wonder with me, that a Divine of the Church, a professed Champion for the Christian Cause, in a Book wrote professedly in defence of the Christian Revelation against Insidels, should so desperately wound the Cause, and go out of his Way too for that very Purpose, by endeayouring, out of Spite to one particular Society, to turn the most spiritual and solemn Part of it into Ridicule and Contempt. I profess seriously, for my own Part, I can no way sufficiently account to myself for the Inconsistency, except it be thus.—It is for the Interest of these Graftsmen, that the Doctrine of a traditional Revelation should be kept up: It is against the Interest

Interest of their Crast, nay in time would be the utter Bane of it, to have the Blessing of such a Revelation continued. At the same time it is a lamentable Truth, that Interest should so far blind Men's Minds, and barden their Hearts too, that though they profess to be Teachers of others, they themselves bave need to be taught what are the first Principles of the Oracles of God.

"He judges, the Reason why St. Matthew did not intrude himself into the select Number of Disciples was, because the Apostle was no Quaker." [He had judged better in concluding it was because he was a Quaker.] This is in Answer to what he calls a Sneer, of the Author of Christianity not founded on Argument, upon St. Matthew; so that the Reader has Sneer for Sneer. But be the first Sneer what it will, the second is a soolish one, and ill becomes any of that Fraternity, of whom, if we had none but who are called of the Lord himself, as these select Disciples were, I shall leave the Reader to judge how much their Number would be diminished.

Having wiped off the Aspersions thrown upon the Quakers by this Writer, I was going to point out to the Reader several other Scraps, dispersed through his Book, which I thought deserved some Animadversions, but as that would take up more Time than I am at present inclined to spare, I shall only observe in general,

First. That most of what he writes concerning the Patriarchs, or Jacob and Esau, or the Types, Allegories, &c. which he finds in the Old Testament, are either quite above my Understanding, or what I do understand seems quite abfurd: And, I think, by fuch a loofe wild way of Interpretation, the Bible may be made a Nose of Wax indeed, to mean any Thing the Commentator fancies; and is the most unlikely Thing in the World to convince Scepticks, or Unbelievers; which is I suppose the intended Use of it, for Believers want not to be convinced. I'll answer for it, allow a Man of fruitful Invention, whose Head is turned to Allegory, the fame Freedom with Don Quixot and Capt. Gulliver, that is here taken with the Old Testament, and he will find abundant Matter to prove his Religion Orthodox.

Secondly, I think it was a little unfriendly, and more than a little imprudent, to be so servere on his two old Friends, the Prophet Baalam, and the Pope. A Man out of good Manners should wink a little at the Faults of those of his own Profession. As to the Prophet, it's readily allowed he was not Proof against the Temptation of Riches and Grandeur, and that was the Occasion of his Downfall; but certainly he does not stand aime upon Record for those Impieties. I don't remember hearing of one in five hundred in any Age, who made Prophesying or Preaching their Trade, that were Proof against these Temptations. One Thing,

Thing, which feems to be our Author's Sense, I cannot fall into, viz. That Baalam, for a confiderable Series of Time, was both a wicked Man, and a Prophet of the World. I think on the other hand, if he continued in a Course of Wickedness, the Spirit of the Lord would have departed from him. In short, the most material Difference betwixt him, in the former Part of his Life (for with the latter Part of it I shall not meddle) and a Set of Gentlemen of so old a Family as to claim their Succession, it feems, from the patriarchal Dispensation, of which we are told this Man was the last; the most material Difference, I fay, to me feems to be, that his Eyes were once really open, that he had heard the Words of God, and faw the Vision of the Almighty; whereas they are blind and pretend to no fuch Thing.

"Popery (says our Author) as far as it de"parts from sound Christianity, is a Piece of
"Priestcraft, ordained by the Devil, to fill the
"Pope's Coffers, and to pamper and fatten those
"Life-guards of his, the Monks and Friers."—
No doubt but there is a great deal of Truth in
this; it is the Business of the Devil, the Pope,
and his Life-guards, not only to cheat People
of their Money, but their Souls too; for I think
they can hardly do one, but the other will be
in danger; and I am of Opinion the filling of
Coffers, and departing from sound Christianity,
commenced near the same Period. But I would
fain know whether the Devil has not helped

fome body else beside the Pope, in Tricks of this Kind. Suppose we make a little Transposition, and read the Quotation thus, leaving the Application to every Man's Conscience—E—y, so far as it departs from sound Christianity (and so far as it is made a Trade, so far, &c.) is a Piece of Priestcrast, ordained by the Devil, to fill the Coffers of A—ps and B—ps, and to pamper and fatten those Life-guards of theirs, the Ec—ks of all Ranks.

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Page 134, We are presented with a Marginal Note of Mr. Chubb's, importing, That if God fent the Rebels am ng us for a just Correction of our Sins, as the Clergy maintain, then the entering into Associations, and raising Soldiers to quash the Rebellion, must be a kind of fighting against God. This is answered by a Question. Whether when the Objector is griped, or other-wife disordered, he does not take physick for fear be should die. I own, in my Opinion, this does not at all remove the Difficulty. If a Fit of the Gripes was occasioned by Eating or Drinking intemperately, or fome unwholfome Food, or merely the Effects of natural Infirmity or Constitution; no doubt but I should be for applying a natural Remedy to a natural Diforder; but if Iknew, or upon very good Authority believed, which is the Case here to be supposed, that it was a fudgment from the Hand of God for in Sins, I should think it my Duty in that Case to submit to the Hand that smote me, and seek Redress only by Humiliation, Amendment, Repentance and Prayer.

FINIS.

